NOTES OF THE ANTWERP FAIR.

LOTS OF COLOR AND FUN AND BE POSE AND EDUCATION.

Paradoxical Postston of the United States in the Show-Comparison With Parts and Chicago-The Mosel Called Old Antworp. ARTWERP, May 22.—The Antwerp Exposition of this year being really "universal" and stually very serious, despite its beer and fireworks and sweet music, is the first which hould attract the American summer traveller. Europe has fallen head over ears into this exon habit. The present summer sees at least five good ones, not to speak of distant Bucharest; the Food Products Exposition at Vienna, a particularly important agricultural and cattle fair at Berlin, the curious "nine expositions united" of Milan, the Lyons Extion, and this Antwerp World's Fair which gas formally opened on May 5 by Leopold IL ing of the Belgians, and will be fully opened by the month of June. These fairs are all important to the natives from a business point of view, as well as on the side of pleasure, which is given much attention. They are important, also, to Americans who wish to ge their share of European trade.

Without being charming in itself, the city of Antworp is a very central point for trips of kind, particularly for peaceful, sleepy trips in Holland—the country of all countries for an overworked American. Antwerp plus



the forous Antwerp Fair is irresistible. So we quit Paris for a time, to watch the hearty Flemings rollicking just as they rollick in the banquet scenes of their own Rubens, to glide down lazily among the creeks, canals, and lakes of Zeeland to the dull and lovely town of Rotterdam, which you might easily mistake for Philadelphia, and then by Deift and The Hague to the Dutch coast, to Scheveningen, which can give us points in seaside comfort.

Antwerp is a sprawling town, 300,000 strong. a town of dull cream-colored stone relieved by some red brick and much dark foliage, hazurlating in a country of wet feet; a sprawiing town of broad and rambling streets of wholesale commerce, flavoriess and flat, beside a great free port; a town of drays and sailor men, of merchants and their clerks and and women folks. It has a fleshly population lusty men and strapping women, easy-going lacking in distinction, hearty workers, hearty eaters, hearty sleepers, hearty drinkers-Flemings, neither French nor Dutch, but with the thirst of each-a double thirst.

The Antwerp Fair reflects the sky of Antwerp, which is soft and damp, with massive and low-hanging clouds which east their shadows on the land. The Antwerp sky is damp, the Antwerp Fair is damp. The Antwerp Fair is damp with bottled merchandise and kegs and barrels. This is my first impression of the Antwerp Fair. Its spaciou grounds are labyrinths of shady groves. Each alley of the labyrinth leads to a nook whose tutelary nymph is some blonde Anversoise beside a beer pump. Of ninety monuments on the numbered plan some forty-three are frankly given over to the pleasures of the table and the bottle. Not to speak of the great breweries of Munich, Wurzbarg, Nuremberg,



TYPES OF BELGIAN PARMERS.

Pilson, and the rest, the British brewers of ale and stout, the Belgian brewers in their infinite variety and even one American concern contribute to the swelling of the Exposition's floating population. At the railway station you are met by Eng-

lish omnibuses, fresh from London, painted sming red and plastered with advertisements, in the true London style. They whirl you through two modern avenues of mingled retail trade and residences into a modern avesue of residences, pure and simple a very handsome avenue, and beautifully shaded, where you see at eventide young couple promonading, just as in America. It is agreeble and refreshing to observe the liberty which Dutch and Flemish girls enjoy. This is my second impression of the Antwerp Fair. In the main building, as in the Machiners

Hall, Belgium has properly the largest space, though not a half in ofther case. France comes next, with Germany and England for close seconds. Russia, Austria, and Italy also come strongly to the front. The other countries, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Holland, Turkey loumasia, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Nerway, and Sweden. Persia, China, and Japan are in sufficient force to give the Fair a bons fide universal flavor. But the crown and clou, as



finer in every way then the American department at the Paris Exposition of 1889, when the United States Government spent some \$200,000. For the first time the United States are represented in their own utiding, larger and prettier than the Congo Free State building, which is the special enterprise of Leopold IL to exploit a land of which he is half owner, larger than the Art building he is half owner, larger than the Art building or the Halle des Fittes, and competing in its size and heauty with the greatest monuments. This is my third impression of the Fair. The grounds are larger than those of the Paris Exposition of 1889. The buildings for the serious subjits are imposing and take up almost half of the full enacs. There are three "Plaisances," one very Oriental, one of "Old Antwerp," and the American Plaisance, with Pawnes Bill's Wild West and Capt. Boynton's



WET FERT COMMON ENOUGH.

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great aqua' le razzle-dazzle. These Plaisances take up another quarter of the ground plan, and the rest is shady walk, with full-grewn tress and grassy hillocks, caves and caverns, and fine-spreading lawns.

"Old Antwerp" is the great artistic and archmological triumph of the Antwerp people, and it deserves, as it receives, a crowded patronage. Fancy seven streets of actual houses, backs and fronts, courtyards and all, with practical interiors, streets that ised into each other like a maze, and all surrounding a Grande pisce—a minute and accurate rebuilding of the Antwerp Grande place of the sixteenth century, with its surroundings. The third is perfect as when Emperor Charles V. looked on it. Every house is occupied by artisans and shop felks in old costumes, and good wives baking biscuits, acrubbing floors, and wiping bacies' noses—bables in slashed skybius volves breaches.

There is an anachronism in one of the mediaval courtyards where you sit at beer, in the shape of an Italian family with a harp, three mandolins, two flageolets, one tambouring, one accordion, and one small, pretty child, who is centinually eating buns. These exect buns, which we call in America Dutch cake and chramon cake, are a great feature of the Fair. Sithers in the rain beneath a sixteenth century porch and drink your fichied am schnapps or Gents' dubble beer," and smoke the long Dutch pipes they rent to visitors. Or, waiting in the hot sun on the pavement just before the "Aenghanaemen Hof" to hear Old Antwerp's orchestra discoursing pelyphonic music, drink "iddicer's Wit Beer," which the pronne English residents call "swipes," It will not riddle your wits, but it will swell and sour within the copper-rivated stomach. One cannot become a Beigian in a single day, even to please girl walters in blue skirts, white cotton stockings with green garters, yellow and red bodices, and white and yellow caps.

The Old Antwerp orchestra is something very special. The Belgians are as musical as





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CINERARY URNS, IN FAULTS, WHICH RECEIVE THE ASSES. Irenes, Copper, Cayx, Marble, Chine, and

danse du ventre ed nauseam. Each time one sees the true dance done by genuine Estrutians. Syriams, and the rest, injurious comperisons arise in favor of the imitation dance du ventre of Paris, ef the Moulin Rouge and the Casino, where pert girls from Montmartre, untravelled from their Faris, excet these mongrels of the East at their own exercises—excel in grace, in beauty, wit, and cuchomeria, which is the one and only epithet for what Kate Field mistook for calisthenics.

The people linger round the plaisances. There is a Vienna Prater, a Moselle wine establishment with grounds, a Hungarian Csardas with a terrace, and the most astoundingly luxuriant maidens from the lower Danube in full costume—full in every sense. There is an English dairy and a Belgian dairy, a Csardas Viennoise, a Spanien wine Hodega, and a terrace where they sell you champagne by the glass and give you music.

The grounds excel those of Chicago, both in being smaller and in greenery and shade. The placid, easy-going Antwerp population, added to by Brussels smartness and a train of tourlats from all countries, are not shocked at anything they see along the plaisances, except perhaps the Peris "enahut," which was given until recently land geographically out of place) inside the "Wiener-Prater," Vienna has small use for this abandoned dance, for at Vienna they know how to waits. But it was in the Atwerp "Wiener-Prater," and its proprietor, expecting trouble, gave a dancing girl her walking papers, for the reason that her dance lacked the Vienna modesty, She sued the man in Brussels, where the Judge said that he really could not make such fine distinctions in a show and at a fair where everything should be good natured, tolerant, and international, He gave the damsel judgment for her Jorfeit moner, told her to go and ain again. This is my last impression of the Antwerp Tair.

SUMMER'S VERDUROUS TIDE.

It Has Overflowed the Grass Lands and Clothed Tree Boughs in Emerald Foliage, June has come to the parks and the suburbs elad all in green. Whatever incidental spots in red white pink, purple, and yellow may here and there adorn her garments, June's livery is green. The change since the rains of mid-May is as if another season had fairly come in. Had that long downpour been a liquid green pigment it could scarce have wrought a more startling transformation upon the face of nature.

While men complained of the weather, or

went about their business, or slept, or made merry, or followed whatever folly mere human creatures are prone to follow, the secret and silent forces of nature were at work drawing from red and brown earth, from colorless air, from the liquid silver of dew and rain and mist the pleasant greenery that now everywhere greets the eye.

It has come in a resistless flood, drowning

out all other colors in the mass and hiding na ture's nakedness.

The miracle of growth refuses to be measured by ordinary human contrivances, but the observant eye is able to distinguish the advance

AFTER CREMATION FIRES.

Scalpinred Stone Compose These Urns, Which Rest in Niches-Cremntery Chap-els, Funeral Rites, and Visite of Mourners. With the growth of the modern theory that remation affords a desirable sanitary method of disposing of the dead, there has been a re-vival of the manufacture of cinerary urns. In support of the revival the cremation advocates advance the plea that the use of the urn for the preservation of the ashes of the incinerated dead removes from the mind the idea of decay and destruction inseparable from earth Interment and permits of an artistic treatment ilar to the mortuary art work of the ancients. der ground, and therefore is never subject to he influences that destroy the repositories of the buried dead.



A PIER OF THE FRESH POND COLUMBARIUM. Cinerary urns are made nowadays of various materials, ranging from hard metal that is practically indestructible if properly cared for. to sculptured stone and enduring bronze. The designs and ornamentations of the urns are multitudinous in their variety. The cheapest







These upper urns are reserved for believers in facine ration of humbler means.

It is claimed for this columbarium that it fulfils the sanitary cemetary requirements advocated by the Bishop of Manchester, who said in 1880, in reference to the proper treatment of the remains of the dead;



ERRPRATURE STORE URS. "I feel convinced that very soon we shall have to face the problem how to bury our dead out of sight, with safety to the living. I hold that the carth was made for the living, not for the dead. No intelligent faith can suppose that any Chr stian doctrine can be affected by the manner in which, or the time in which, this mortal body crumbles into dust and sees corruption." orruption."

The eremationists insist that in the Roman niches they have solved the problem of a becoming repository for incinerated remains that secures sanitary safety without burying the remains from the sight of the living.

THE CHICAGO'S UNIQUE RECORD.

She Has Seen More Service of One Kind than Any Other War Ship Affont,

Of all the war ships in the world, there is probably not one so well known throughout the two hemispheres as the white cruiser Chidoing so much to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States in London. She is the most extensively known war vessel for many reasons. Not only has she visited more ports than any other war ship affeat, but she has carried the Stars and Stripes into more harbors in a given space of time than any vessel of her kind in the history of the world; she has been seen by more people of different nationalities and has fired more salutes, burned more powder in peaceful festivities, and has received more honors and attentions from foreign nations than all the other ships of the navy combined. The Chicago, in addition to having been the pride of the United States navy longer than any vessel in any other navy has held the distinction, has made the longest recorded

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HIS CURIORITY WAS BATISFIED,

An Elmira Referentory End's Experiment in Disobedience. Dress has an Important significance at the Elmira Reformatory. All discipline at the Reman's progress upward or checking his de-scent. The color and cut of a prisoner's gar-ments indicate the nature and degree of his progress. The prisoner who fails to live up to the rules of the institution is first admonished, and at length put into red attire as a public

The lower he sinks, the deeper the red of his The prisoner who observes all the rules of

the institution is put at first in the blue of the United States private soldier. From that he is promoted to the dress of one and another non

United States private soldier. From that he is promoted to the dress of one and another noncommissioned officer, then to the uniform of the lowest commissioned officer, and thence up to all grades short of Colonel. A sure-enough Colonel, who is not a prisoner, commands this odd little army.

The records show that about eighty per cent of the prisoners discharged from the Institution aver after lead reputable lives, and with many prisoners the mere reward of an attire that indicates the approval of superiors is a sufficient incentive to good conduct. Such prisoners are rapidly promoted through all grades. The final promotion is to the liberty of citizen's attire and the open sir.

No prisoner, however, is sent away until hopeful employment has been found for him in the outside world, unless, indeed, he insists upon going immediately upon the expiration of his sentence. Those who will may remain in the Reformatory and work for wages until the superintendent finds for them something to do in the world at large.

There are some prisoners, perhaps many, to whom promotion to an officer's uniform is not a sufficient incentive to good conjuct. Such prisoners sink deeper and deeper into the red livery, and finally reach the much-discussed bathoom," so called because the prisoner is there stripped to his skin for punishment, as if for a bath. The bathroom comes after the prisoner has been warned that he is negring it, hand prisoners enter it but once. Te such it is the turning point of their descent, and they never afterward falter in their upward progress toward liberty.

The superintendent tells a curious story of one prisoner that reached the bathroom. When this young man entered the latformatory his Intelligence and scod looks so impressed the officers in charge that they all expected to see him superise that a young man of his intelligence should so disappoint expectation, and warned him that he must soon reach the bathroom.

The warning had no effect, and at length the prisoner was ordered to the place of corporal

A Common Fleis, Yet Seldom Sacs.

fomebody in Brooklyn caught a sunfish in the East River on Thursday under the impression that it was the body of a drowned man. To most persons who saw it the queer-looking fish was unfamiliar, and its capture exci ed a great deal of interest. The sunfish is indeed great deal of interest. The sunfish is indeed poculiar, but it is not a fish strange to these waters. Sunfish come here in great numbers in summer to feed on jellyfish and to lead a pig-like existence that is divided between stuffing themselves and alsoping on the bottom of the rivers and harbor. The one that was caught the other day was two feet thick, three feet long, and weighed rerhaps accenty five pounds. It was a small one. Sunfish sometimes weigh hundreds of pounds. They look like the front half of a great fish that has been cut in two. They have a fin on top and a na undermash, and a long saudal fin that runs along the ballions hasher and of the bedre PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

THE BUILDING TO BE ERECTED FOR THEIR USE ON FIFTH AFENUE

Will Accommodate the Home and Parties Boards and Afford Muse Space for Rents ing - A Vast, Weil-design-d Structure, with the Best of Interior Accasement Excavations for the new Prosbyterian builds ing are now in progress at the corner of right arenue and Twentieth street. This engles is to be built by the Board of Home Missians and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presire terian Church. The plans were approved by the joint committee having the matter in charge at the recent meeting of the General

Assembly in Saratoga, But there was con- lerable opposition before they were passal. Banker John S. Kennedy of this city who represented the two Boards, presented a statement of the circumstances of the proposed plan, and the opposition developed at once. It came principally from the Lenox family whom mansion was given to the Missian Boards ten or twelve years ago, and has since been used by them. A pamphlet entitled "Presbyterian House and Presbyterian Honor" was circulated to further the opposition.



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